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Vance will visit Jordan on Feb. 17

AMMAN (Agencies). - The United States Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cyrus Vance will visit Jordan Feb. 17, an official source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced here Tuesday.

Mr. Vance will meet with His Majesty King Hussein and will hold talks on the Middle East situation and bilateral relations. He will also meet with high ranking government officials for the same purpose, the source added.

In Washington, the White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today that Mr. Vance will visit six Middle East countries next month to try to bring about progress towards a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Powell said Mr. Vance would travel to Israel, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia from Feb. 14 to 21.

JVC launches Village Development Project

AMMAN (JT). - The first phase of the Village Development Project in the Jordan Valley was inaugurated at Al Arda Triangle Tuesday.

The representative of the Korean embassy here, in a speech inaugurating the work on the project, said that Korea "looks forward to furthering its contribution to economic and social development in Jordan."

The inauguration took the form of ground-breaking ceremony in the presence of Dr. Munther Haddadeen, Vice-President of the Jordan Valley Commission (JVC), the governor of Balqa Governorate, administrative officers, and other dignitaries including Mr. Kim, President of Chin Seung, the South Korean firm which was awarded the tender to build 28 schools, ten health centres (one in the form of a rural hospital), a social community, eight government complexes and 300 housing units.

Total cost of this phase of the project amounts to JD 4.6 million, of which US AID will contribute about JD 3 million.

Work on the project will be completed within 24 months and will complement other social and public utilities in the valley, as providing electricity, water supply, roads and forms of communications.

Dr. Haddadeen, in a short speech, pointed out that this project is only a part of a comprehensive plan to make the newly planned village in the valley a sort of magnet attracting people away from the cities, especially farmers, to the land.

He also stated that the JVC soon invite tenders for one thousand housing units in the valley plus making available to the habitants in the valley mortgage loans to help them finance their own houses.

Timely words

The statements of Prime Minister Mudar Badran to leading private sector personalities Monday are well timed and altogether well-founded. His basic thesis that the government will continue to encourage private sector initiatives should be welcomed by both Jordanians and foreigners contemplating fresh investments in the country.

The economic boom that Jordan has witnessed during the past four years has been the result of large amounts of money pouring into the country's economy. This money has come from Jordanian citizens working abroad, from government financing generated by local borrowing, and from investment capital from abroad flowing either directly into specific projects or indirectly through the government's capital development budget. Most of the money has gone into productive investments such as buildings, new companies or agricultural development. But during the past two years, as the economic boom reached its peak, large amounts of cash found their way into speculative sectors such as real estate and commodities, where money was used to make more money without being productive or contributing to the national industrial base. Fortunately, this speculative spree seems to have levelled off, and Jordan is now witnessing a return to more normal patterns of savings and investment.

Within this process, the government has followed quite a sound policy of minimal interference in the marketplace. The Central Bank stepped in in late 1975 to impose some restrictions on commercial bank lending and savings policies, with an eye to reducing the cash that commercial banks were lending out for speculative purposes. Those restrictions have now been lifted. The expectation now is that more money will find its way to such important productive investments as manufacturing plants and medium-size industries.

Jordan is unlike many of its Arab neighbours in that it depends heavily on the investments of the private sector to bring about the "development" that is so keenly sought. The state itself is strapped for cash, and thus Jordan relies heavily on developmental financing from external sources (other governments and institutions such as the World Bank or the various Arab development funds) and internal sources, which is, in the end, borrowing from the savings of private citizens and companies.

The assurances by Prime Minister Badran's government that the private sector will always have its special role here is sure to maintain the confidence of both local and international investors, a confidence that is crucial for Jordan's developmental aspirations.

It is also good news, and sound economics, that the state will step into the marketplace only to carry out tasks that it can, by nature or by circumstance, carry out better or more efficiently than the private sector. The combination of a vigilant government and a vibrant private sector is a healthy one, and Jordan is fortunate to have both.

National Notes

● AMMAN. - The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim received the Kuwaiti ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

● AMMAN. - The Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sbaraf received the South Korean ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

● AMMAN. - The Governor of Amman, Mr. Ali Al Basbeer received the West German ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

● AMMAN. - The West German agricultural expert seconded to the Ministry of Agriculture Tuesday left for home at the end of a four year term of advisory services.

● AMMAN. - The Minister of Waqf, Islamic Affairs and Holy Places, Mr. Kamel Sharif received the Greek ambassador to Jordan Tuesday.

Mahmoud Saleh buried in Amman

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (AFP). - Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Mahmoud Saleh, shot dead in a Paris street earlier this month, was buried at the Martyrs' Cemetery outside Amman Monday, the PLO office here announced today.

Israeli military forces had turned down a request that Mr. Saleh's remains be cremated at Sabastiya on the occupied West Bank where he was born and where his family lives now.

Minister of Industry returns after signing EEC accord

AMMAN (JNA). - Minister of Industry and Commerce Najmedin Dajani returned here Tuesday from Brussels after a one-week visit to Belgium and a number of Scandinavian countries.

In Brussels the minister signed the agreement for economic and trade cooperation between Jordan and the European Economic Community (EEC).

Somali Coast team is here for consultations

AMMAN, Jan. 25 (AFP). - A delegation of the Somali Coast Liberation Front (FLCS) is currently visiting Jordan to clarify the front's position on the future of French-ruled Djibouti, due to become independent this year.

The delegation led by central committee member Abdullah Chayed had talks yesterday with Jordanian Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh.

In a published statement, the FLCS urged Arab countries to "take up their responsibilities towards the Arab country which is the Somali Coast."

The statement said the front was "willing in principle" to take part in the forthcoming French-sponsored conference of Djibouti political groups scheduled for February in Paris to fix the date for a planned independence referendum. But the front's condition was that it should take place "outside France".

Jordan, Kuwait, Algeria and Libya were commissioned by the Arab League to handle the problem of Djibouti.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi yesterday had a meeting with Hassan Guled, leader of Djibouti's African Peoples League for Independence Party.

Sources close to the Foreign Ministry said the talks had focused on Djibouti's independence and the February round-table conference.

Egypt chairs the commission set up last March by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) with the job of sounding out the territory's political groups about Djibouti's future.

Alia, Kuwaiti, Gulf airlines discuss joint projects

AMMAN (JNA). - The Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, Mr. Ali Ghandour returned here from a one-day visit to Bahrain during which he met with the chairmen of the board of directors of the Gulf and Kuwaiti airlines. Their discussions dealt with joint Arab cooperation projects.

A press statement issued by the Bahraini Emirate Office said that coordination and cooperation aspects were reviewed over matters serving joint interests and reinforcement of brotherly relations between the three countries.

The statement also said the conferees were received in audience by His Highness the Emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifeh, the Bahraini prime minister and the crown prince.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fil for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	574.0	580.0
German mark	137.9	138.3
French franc	67.0	67.3
Swiss franc	132.0	132.9
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	37.9	38.1
Syrian pound	82.4	82.6
Lebanese pound	112.1	113.0
Saudi riyal	94.6	94.9
Iraqi dinar	945.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1150.0	1158.0
UAE dirham	83.5	84.2
Libyan dinar	755.0	770.0
Egyptian pound	472.0	480.0

and harsh treatment of Arab detainees in Israeli prisons, which has caused a number of deaths, AL SHAB newspaper says: "Despite the fact that this racist and fascist streak in Israel's character is no news to the Arabs and does not need to be confirmed, nonetheless, Arab information media should seize the opportunity and exploit to the full this criticism from within."

The testimony has once again brought to light the Nazi practices adopted by Israel in its territories of the occupied territories, regarding which the modern world has kept silent and which represents a blemish on the image of modern, cultured man, the paper adds.

The Zionist movement should logically have been the first to learn the lesson of the Nazi experience; not apply such practices itself on others. Israel uses the Nazi persecution of Jews to attract world attention and compassion for its cause, yet the Zionist movement has not only adopted Nazi techniques but added new refinements to them, the paper concluded.

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Educational meet ends in Damascus

AMMAN (JNA). - The Jordanian-Syrian Educational Committee ended two-day meetings in Damascus Tuesday evening.

The committee issued a communique in which it stressed the completion of unified textbooks and curricula, the printing of the textbooks already unified, drawing up a unified educational strategy, and the forming of sub-committees to plan technical education.

The committee started meeting Sunday. Meanwhile President Haf Assad received Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, the Minister of Education and head of the Jordanian party in the committee.

Syrian Premier Abdul Raoman Khleifawi also received Dr. Majali and discussed with him bilateral relations in the field of education, steps achieved up till now, the light of the Joint High Jordanian-Syrian Coordination Committee.

Dr. Al Majali and the accompanying team left Damascus Tuesday afternoon. They were seen off by the Syrian Education Minister, Mr. Shaker Al Fahham.

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Carter cancels Ford's petrol plan, abolishes White House privileges

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R). — President Carter, acting swiftly to stress his new authority, yesterday cancelled a plan by ex-President Ford to end petrol price controls and also abolished prized privileges for his White House staff.

The blow for White House staff was an order by Mr. Carter ending chauffeured door-to-door limousine service for senior members, a privilege enjoyed for decades.

W. German state

discusses economic

ties with Egypt

FRANKFURT, Jan. 25 (R). — Dr. Hans Filbinger, Baden-Wuerttemberg State Premier, left on a 10-day visit to Egypt yesterday for talks which could lead to increased economic ties between that country and industry in his state.

Dr. Filbinger was accompanied by a delegation of state government members and businessmen.

He told an airport press conference that the visit was in response to an invitation made by President Anwar Sadat last year, while the Egyptian leader was touring West Germany.

Dr. Filbinger said the aim of the visit was to intensify economic relations between his state and Egypt.

He pointed, in this respect, to some German firms based in Baden-Wuerttemberg who were carrying out work in Egypt and said plans were already completed for more projects. He gave no details of these.

The Egyptian Consul General in Frankfurt, Mr. Hussein Al Kamal took the opportunity to remind the delegation and newsmen of the favourable conditions for foreign investors in Egypt.

Mr. Carter also emphasized his determination to save fuel in the current severe natural gas shortage by keeping the temperature in the White House well below the austere maximum of 18 centigrade he has urged Americans to observe.

Mr. Carter, in office only four days, withdrew the plan to end petrol price controls that President Ford submitted on Jan. 19, the day before he left office.

The plan, which would have taken effect on Feb. 2 unless vetoed by the Democratic-controlled Congress, aroused a major controversy with opponents saying it would raise prices at least six cents a gallon and was a Christmas gift for big oil companies.

Federal Energy Administration (FEA) officials had said it would add only two cents a gallon to some grades of petrol, now about 60 cents for regular grade and 65 cents for premium.

Mr. Carter said he wanted to make his own decision and pointed out that the shortage of natural gas, caused by the worst winter for years, might have a severe effect on petrol prices unless controls were maintained.

Explaining the ending of door-to-door limousine service for senior members of the White House staff, Press Secretary Jody Powell said the order would not save a great deal of money in the multi-billion dollar federal budget but it had great symbolism in view of the president's call in his inaugural address for sacrifices by the American people.

"If the president and the administration intend, as we do, to call upon other parts of the executive branch to make reductions and cutbacks — if he, as he has done, calls upon Americans to make sacrifices for the common good, it is certainly incumbent on us to make a similar reduction in the benefits we enjoy," Mr. Powell said.

The press secretary also said he would have an announcement soon about the withdrawal of

other privileges long enjoyed by the White House staff.

The White House also announced that the first foreign leader to pay a state visit to Washington to see President Carter would be Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo. He will be here on Feb. 14 and 15.

It also said Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau would be in Washington for talks with Mr. Carter on Feb. 21 and 22.

The president held his first cabinet meeting today and told department heads he would give them more authority than their predecessors.

He stressed campaign promises to limit the authority of the White House staff and said he would be available to cabinet officers day or night to discuss problems.

Japan's trade surplus nearly doubles to all-time record

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (R). — Japan's trade surplus with the rest of the world almost doubled last year to an all-time record of \$9.92 billion, the Finance Ministry announced yesterday.

Exports soared by 21 per cent to a new peak of \$66.02 billion while imports, held back by Japan's sluggish economic recovery, increased by only 13 per cent to \$56.1 billion, the ministry said in a preliminary report.

The trade figures helped swing Japan's overall balance of payments into a surplus of \$2.93 billion, after a 1975 deficit of \$2.68 billion.

The ministry gave no geographical breakdown of the trade figures.

But officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) calculated the surplus with the European Economic Community (EEC) at \$3.98 billion. With the United States, the Japanese advantage was an even bigger \$5.23 billion, they said.

EEC authorities have already demanded that Japan should take action to cut the surplus or face possible retaliation.

Apart from the tension with European trading partners, Japanese government officials have voiced fears that a similar trade conflict with the United States could erupt this year.

The total trade surplus in December alone was a record monthly figure of \$1.64 billion.

The year's surplus was trimmed

by a \$6.22 billion deficit on "invisible" trade — such items as shipping, insurance, and tourism — and money transfers.

Finance Ministry officials said this deficit reflected the year's increased volume of trade, which swelled ship charter and other fees, as well as spending by thousands of Japanese tourists who travelled to Montreal for the Olympic games.

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ENERGY QUESTIONMARK HANGS OVER THE WORLD

Efforts to tame hydrogen fusion approach critical stage

By Robert C. Cowen

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM) — P. Vellikov (USSR) and E. Kintner (USA), happiness chart prepared by Bas Pease (CERN). It traces two decades of progress in the toughest technology feat ever attempted on this planet — domesticating hydrogen fusion, the nuclear process that matters into energy to power stars.

added. "If you try to envision the planet without fusion to help supply energy, I don't know how you do it. So you go ahead hopefully, aggressively, taking the problems as they arise in time." Not all experts are quite so optimistic about mankind's ability to appropriate the power supply of the stars, the ultimate energy source that theoretically could give us abundant power for the foreseeable future. David J. Rose and Micael Feirtag of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology liken it to "planning to reach heaven." In assessing fusion's prospects in the December issue of Technology Review, they observe that "theories abound on how to do it, and many people are trying, but no one alive has ever succeeded."

Dr. Kintner, director of the Division of Magnetic Fusion Energy of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), used the chart to make this point during a recent visit by Dr. Vellikov, who heads fusion research in the Soviet Union. "I see no reason to believe the progress won't continue," Dr. Kintner said. Dr. Vellikov added that results of the past three years in particular are so encouraging, he and Dr. Kintner were putting themselves on record as being "more confident than at any time in the past that practical fusion power can be achieved by the end of this century."

Progress in recent years leads experts to think they are at last about to get the energy source that powers the sun running in the laboratory. But it may take decades of development to find out whether or not this can be used in power plants. And those who expect fusion to be environmentally 'clean' may be shocked to learn that fusion's first use may be to breed plutonium to fuel ordinary nuclear plants.

Getting fusion running in the laboratory will be only one small, albeit crucial, step towards that ultimate goal. To make that laboratory process into a practical power plant, materials that now do not exist must be developed to withstand the forces involved. Capital costs, whose present imperfect projections seem beyond practicality, must be heated down to economically feasible levels. Most important, the governments and peoples of the international partnership of nations that have taken on this task for humanity will have to sustain costly development for decades to come. "It will take a lot of faith and a lot of commitment," Dr. Kintner said, "\$15 billion just for the United States between now and 1990." Costs will be proportionately high for other members of the partnership — the Soviet Union, Japan, and Britain, France, Germany and Italy working as individual countries as well as members of the Euratom consortium. "There isn't any question it's going to be done," Dr. Kintner

They do not doubt that fusion can be made to go in the laboratory. However, they add that "the technological and engineering difficulties now are known to far surpass any original estimates." They judge it will take another decade or two just to find out whether or not fusion is a viable energy option. "Is civilisation mad to persist in a search that seems so complex, so uncertain?" they ask rhetorically, and answer that "the challenge is too important to be ignored." There are only two other long-term energy options: Nuclear fission via the breeder reactor, with its problems of public acceptance, of radioactive waste disposal and of keeping poisonous plutonium out of the environment and the hands of terrorists; and solar energy, which as a major power source right now seems even more complex and uncertain than fusion. Thus it is that both optimists and pessimists among the experts agree that mankind has no sensible alternative to continuing to explore whether or not it really is practical to try to make hydrogen atoms undergo a process that, on

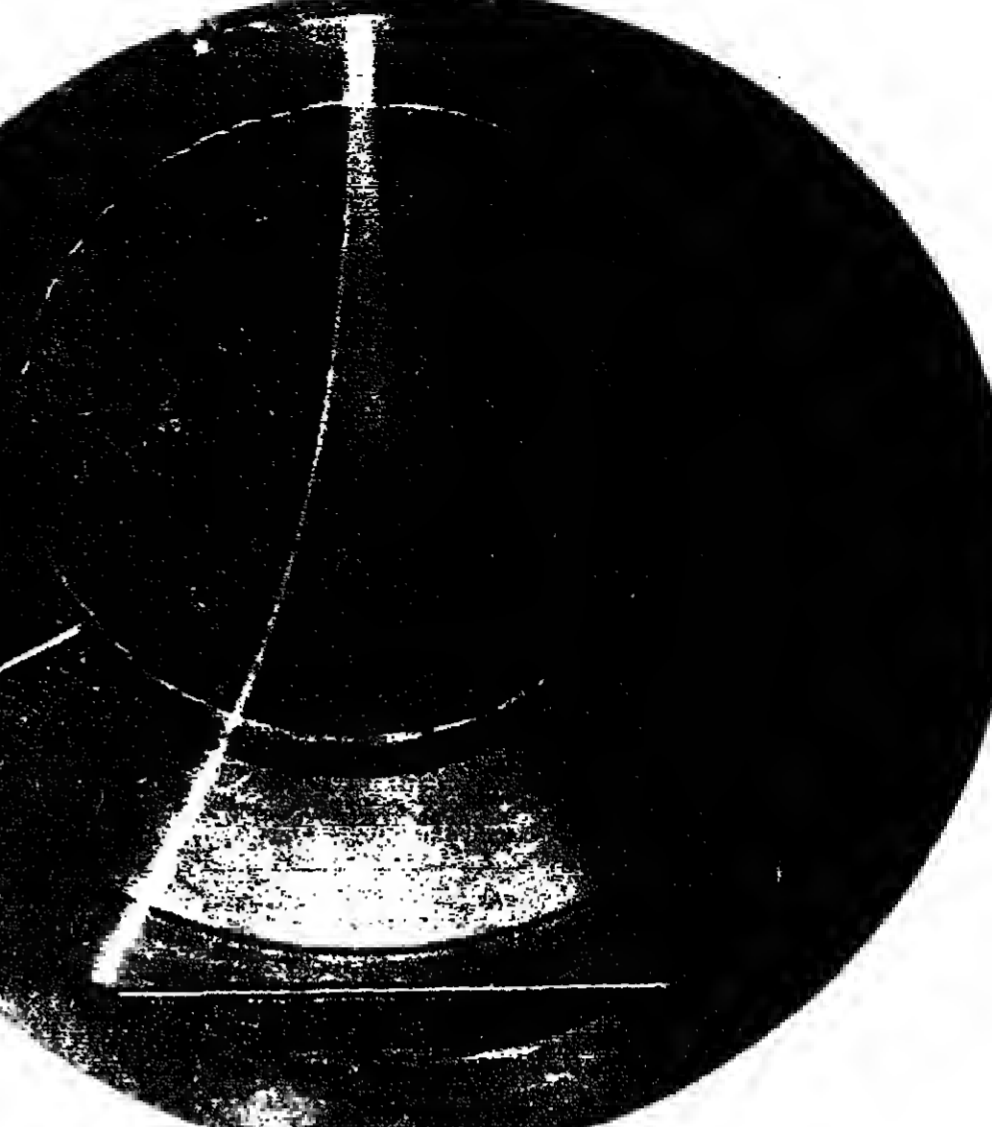
earth, doesn't come naturally. As with all atoms, the nuclei of hydrogen carry a positive electric charge. The closer they come together, the more they try to fly apart, since like charges repel one another. Yet if two hydrogen nuclei do come very close together, a powerful nuclear force of attraction takes over. The two particles fuse to form helium and release energy. The hydrogen particles must move together very fast to overcome their natural repulsion. Their speeds must be equivalent to temperatures of many tens of millions of degrees. A gas at such temperatures would disperse explosively unless forcibly confined. Stars hold their hydrogen fuel together by the overpowering pressure of gravity. But an object less

massive than the giant planet Jupiter doesn't have the weight to do the job. So physicists look to means of confinement they know will work on earth. They look to the aurora borealis and the hydrogen bomb. In the bomb, the explosion of a nuclear fission trigger compresses the hydrogen fuel violently, heating it to temperatures where fusion ignites. Everything happens so fast that fusion takes place before the gas has a chance to disperse. In laboratories in the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Japan, physicists are experimenting with miniature hydrogen bombs as a possible source of power. Intense beams of laser light or of fast-moving particles strike millimetre-size fuel pellets. This vaporises the pellet surface, creating pressures that compress the fuel a thousandfold to ignite a miniature nuclear explosion. Alternatively, magnetic fields a million times more powerful than that of earth crush the pellets to the same end. While this line of attack has promise, Drs. Vellikov and Kintner, in a paper surveying fusion re-

search, judge that it will be some years before experts know whether or how microbombs can be a practical source of power. More tangible progress is being made by following the lead of the aurora. Because atomic nuclei are electrically charged, a magnetic field can get a grip on them. High above our heads, earth's magnetic field traps electrically charged particles. They travel back and forth between north and south polar regions, where relatively intense parts of the field reflect the particles as light is reflected by a mirror. When particles leak out of this entrapment into the lower atmosphere, they give rise to the lights of the aurora. Magnetism is an effective means of controlling charged particles. So for two decades, the main thrust of fusion has been a search for the best, most leak-proof magnetic bottle.

One main type mimics the auroral system, with magnetic mirrors plugging the ends of the bottle. Recent work in the United States and the Soviet Union has brought this concept to a point where Drs. Kintner and Vellikov consider it a strong backup to the currently most promising concept of all, the tokamak, a doughnut-shaped magnetic bottle. Invented in the Soviet Union and developed intensively in several countries, the tokamak is the type of machine that scores highest on the Peace fusion progress chart. One such device at MIT, called Alcator, has improved a thousandfold on the fuel density and confinement time possible 20 years ago. Only another fifty-fold improvement is needed to reach the range practical for self-sustained fusion. Meanwhile, other laboratories in several countries have pushed tokamak temperatures within sight of fusion heat.

What encourages physicists in all this is the successful way their projections of tokamak performance are working out. They see no obstacle to scaling up to reactor size. The United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and perhaps Euratom are all building and planning bigger and better tokamaks that, in one or two development stages, should have fusion running in the laboratory by the 1980s. Anticipating this kind of progress, ERDA in the United States and the Kurchatov Institute, of which Dr. Vellikov is Deputy Di-



Hydrogen glows in the grip of magnetic forces.

rector in the Soviet Union, anticipate having prototype power reactors by the end of that decade. These would not be power plants, but test reactors to try out materials, processes and operating conditions of power stations. The practical problems already loom formidably. The type of fusion envisioned takes place between doubly heavy hydrogen, called deuterium, and tritium, a form three times as heavy as ordinary hydrogen. This type of fusion releases most of its energy as fast-moving neutrons. These must pass through the walls of the containment vessel and can cause much damage as they do so. They will make that wall and other vessel materials radioactive. No material now known can stand up to that attack satisfactorily. Repair and replacement of the radioactive containment wall in a highly radioactive environment may be a regular maintenance job on a tokamak-type power plant.

Dr. Rose and Mr. Feirtag feel that this problem of the wall may be critical to success or failure of fusion power. This phalanx of problems adds to the temptation some experts feel to produce a quick, cheap and dirty form of fusion right away. Deuterium-tritium fusion produces neutrons abundantly. When the non-fissile form of uranium is irradiated by neutrons it turns into fissile plutonium. It takes only a back-of-the-envelope calculation for an expert to show that fusion can outbreed the controversial breeder (fission) reactor. What's more, the fusion process does not have to be efficient to be economically attractive for this purpose. The generation of fusion devices now being built will not achieve self-sustained fusion, that is, a reaction that will run by itself and not eat up more energy than it produces. But they will produce plenty of neutrons for breeding reactors. Dr. Kintner says he doubts that such a thing would be tried in the United States because of public concern about ordinary breeder reactors. But Dr. Vellikov says: "In the USSR, we have a more positive attitude towards nuclear power." He says his country is planning such a hybrid fusion reactor because the value of the plutonium produced would more than make up for the inefficiencies of the fusion reactor. However, the main goal of fusion research in the Soviet Union, as elsewhere, is development of full-fledged fusion power. Asked what would be the ideal programme for reaching that goal, Dr. Kintner said: "I think we have it. We have a leading concept in the tokamak and a good backup in the mirrors, while we are also looking into a number of other concepts. Alongside this, we are starting a long-term attack on reactor problems."

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

RADIO JORDAN

Table with columns for time slots and program names. Programs include 'Morning melodies', 'News', 'News reports', 'Sign off', 'Pop session', 'News summary', 'Science report', 'News report', and '15 weekly'.

EMERGENCIES

Table listing emergency contacts for Doctors, Amman, Irbid, Zarqa, Taxis, and schools. Includes names like Yacoub, Jabal Al Hussein, and phone numbers.

AMMAN AIRPORT

Table showing flight arrivals and departures. Lists destinations like Muscat, Doha, Dubai, Athens, and departure times.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Table listing various services and their phone numbers. Includes Ambulance, Police, Municipal water service, and Cultural Centres.

BBC RADIO

Table listing BBC radio programs and their times, including 'World News', 'Sarah Ward', 'The World Today', and 'Discovery'.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Table listing Voice of America programs and their times, including 'The Breakfast Show', 'News Roundup', and 'Dateline'.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Table listing Jordanian television channels and their programs, including 'Channel 3 & 6', 'Channel 6', and 'Channel 3'.

Handwritten signature or note in Arabic script at the bottom center of the page.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ 10 5 4
♥ K Q 2
♦ A J 7
♣ K 10 9 5

WEST
♠ 9 7 6
♥ 10 7 5 3
♦ 10 6 4 3
♣ 7 4

EAST
♠ A K Q 8
♥ J 9 6
♦ 9 8 5
♣ Q 6 3

with a red card. Declarer's fate would then hinge on whether he could guess the location of the queen of clubs—a 50-50 proposition. East, however, found a shrewd way to improve the defensive chances.

He cashed only three high spades before exiting with a heart. Since declarer needed only three tricks from the club suit, the contract now seemed to be impregnable. From the play to the first three tricks, West appeared to hold the thirteenth spade, and it was a simple matter to keep West off play until the third club trick was established. So declarer won the heart in his hand, briskly

The bidding:
North East South West
1♠ Pass 2NT Pass
3NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♣

When dummy appeared, it seemed that declarer had a straightforward club guess for his no trump game. However, East created an illusion that declarer had a safe line, which, for all practical purposes, doomed the contract.

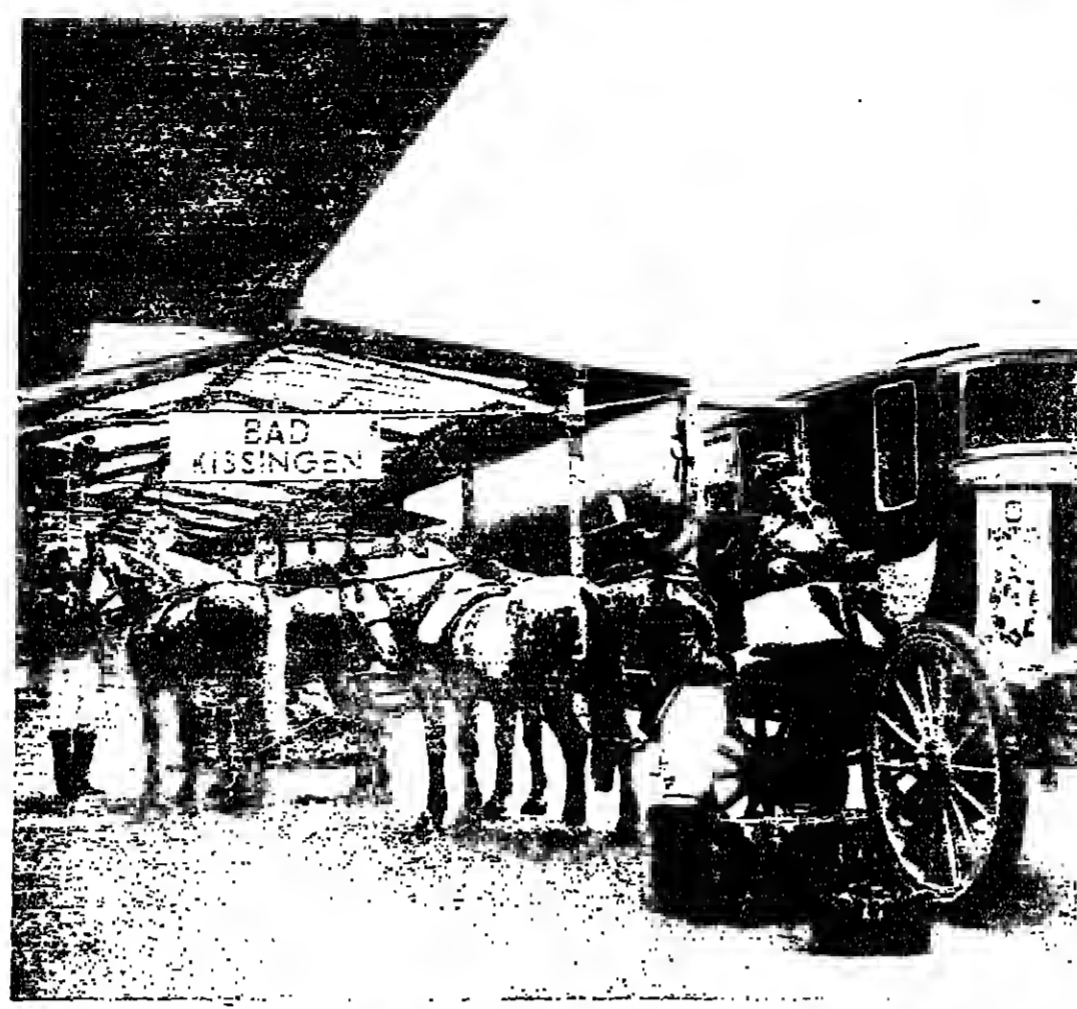
South had a difficult response to make to his partner's one club opening bid. He had an absolutely flat hand and his only four-card suit was the one his partner had opened. Since a jump to three clubs would have suggested a more unbalanced hand, South chose the value response of two no trump despite the fact that his spade stopper was virtually non-existent. North had an easy raise to game.

West led his top spade, and routine defense would have been for East to cash his four spade tricks and exit

and it was a simple matter to keep West off play until the third club trick was established. So declarer won the heart in his hand, briskly cashed the ace of clubs and ran the jack. He was not unduly upset when East won this trick, until that defender firmly placed the queen of clubs on the table for the setting trick.

South might have mis-guessed the position of the queen of clubs anyway. Once East had produced the three top spades, declarer might well have decided that West was more likely to hold the only missing high card of any consequence. Nevertheless, East is to be congratulated on a pretty piece of deception that was bound to fool declarer.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



STEP THIS WAY --
Start your holiday with a coach and four and it's sure to be a success. The enterprising city fathers of Bad Kissingen, a West German spa town, doubtless felt German spas are acknowledged to be medically first-rate, but publicity never did anyone any harm. The coach and horses are also ready to welcome visitors who book a holiday arranged by the German Federal Railways. The coach takes tourists through the Medieval Innerstadt and the picturesque countryside.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day will give you the chance to express your down-to-earth and practical talents. Later, use care in dealing with those who are in positions of authority as overdemands are apt to be made on you in several ways.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Tackle a financial problem that is vital to your welfare and handle it wisely. Follow advice of an expert you know and get ahead faster. Don't ask pals for favors.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take time to improve health and appearance in the morning. Be careful you do not get into an argument with a bigwig.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sensible in the handling of some personal matter in the morning. Take care you do not go overboard where some new venture is concerned. Consult an expert regarding problems and then follow advice given.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Come to a better understanding with a pal, but take care you do not argue with an influential person later. Planning a party early is wise too, so all goes smoothly later.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Go after the backing you need from the influential for some project of importance to you. Get into some public work that can be of help to you and the community in which you reside.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Forget the unimportant and delve into a new project that interests you and it can become a successful venture. Take right treatments that will improve your health.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to come to a better understanding with debtors and creditors and get better results in the future. Show more affection for a loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be patient with a partner who holds on to his views as tenaciously as you do yours. Try to use reason to come to a better understanding.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Schedule your time so that you get a lot done. Be cooperative with a fellow worker who has good ideas. Take no chances with credit.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Give full attention to creative work and get good results with it. Show more devotion to the one you love and get fine response.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study the situation at home carefully and know how to better it without anger or confusion. Don't neglect to pay important bills.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get reports out since you can do so with precision and neatness today. Good day to visit. Take time for reading you have neglected in the past.

GRAFFITI

...HALLO!
IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?
I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
THE JORDAN TIMES...

GOSSIP:
SOMETHING
NEGATIVE
DEVELOPED
AND ENLARGED
BY THOSE IN
THE DARK

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

"My husband is the umpire — that's why he always gets home early after the game."

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

"Just in case he noticed that bent fender — forget the glass, and meet him at the door with the pitcher."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VORLE
□ □ □ □ □

NOFET
□ □ □ □ □

UNJELG
□ □ □ □ □

TAPECK
□ □ □ □ □

Print answer here: A □ □ □ □ □

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KNELL AMUSE GLOOMY TAUGHT
Answer: Wheeled aboard ship—THE HELMSMAN

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

MYSTERY MOVIE:
BONNIE AND MC CLOUD

McCloud helps a young woman on the run who is chased for having struck a murderer in self defence.

LUCY SHOW:
LUCY HELPS THE COUNTESS

Lucy tries to help her friend, turned real estate agent, to lease one of the flats entrusted to her.

PEANUTS

"I'VE OFTEN WONDERED IF YOU HAVE A PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE..."

"I MIGHT HAVE KNOWN."

"SMALL IS BEAUTIFUL!"

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

"When I took out the garbage last night I think the wrong one of us came back in."

OUT AND ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT
First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.
First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT
First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592.
Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

CHICKEN
Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner.
Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luwaidah, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30640. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21761. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

CHICKEN RESTAURANT
First Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwaidah. Tel. 22102/3. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte.
Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

THE FLINTSTONES

"I CAN'T BELIEVE HOW FAST THEY CAN TAKE A STREET TODAY!"

"IT TAKES GOOD MEN AND THE MOST MODERN EQUIPMENT WILL MA..."

"AND A DOUBLE HELPING OF GRILL AND TAMALES FOR LUNCH DOESN'T HURT EITHER"

APOLOGY

The Jordan Times apologises for the non-appearance of the daily crossword. Our stocks have literally run dry, and in the meantime we're awaiting our next batch from our suppliers in the U.S. We shall resume publication as soon as is humanly possible.

MUM AND JEFF

"I'M WORRIED ABOUT MY TWIN BROTHER, JEFF! FIRST HE THOUGHT HE WAS A CHICKEN EGG!"

"THEN HE HATCHED AND NOW HE THINKS HE'S A ROOSTER!"

"GOOD MORNING DOCTOR!"

"GOOD MORNING! AND WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?"

"OH NOTHING! I CAME TO SEE ABOUT MY BROTHER!"

For advertising in above columns contact "Scout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

OPEC to meet on July 12

VIENNA, Jan. 25, (R). — Oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will hold their next regular conference in Stockholm on July 12, the organisation announced today.

The Swedish government had agreed to provide facilities for the meeting in response to a request from the 13-nation group, OPEC spokesman Hamid Zakeri said. Mr. Zakeri said the Swedish capital was proposed as a venue by one of the member countries when the oil ministers last met at Doha, Qatar, in December, and there had been no objections. Such decisions had to be unanimous.

The spokesman said Stockholm was acceptable because Sweden was a friendly and neutral country.

OPEC's pricing structure will be a major issue at the conference, following a decision at Doha to raise prices in two stages this year.

OPEC headquarters are in Vienna, but oil ministers have stayed away from the Austrian capital since 10 of them were ambushed and taken hostage by pro-Arab guerrillas during a conference here in December 1975. They were eventually freed after a flight to Libya and Algeria.

The OPEC spokesman said there were no plans for a special meeting on oil prices before the Stockholm conference.

In a separate development, officials in Doha said today that Qatar's Petroleum and Finance Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ibn Khalifah Al Thani, is to send special envoys to five OPEC states to pursue his efforts to maintain OPEC unity.

In his capacity as President of OPEC Sheikh Abdul Aziz is sending the envoys to Gabon, Nigeria, Indonesia, Venezuela and Ecuador, they added.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz visited Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Libya and Algeria during the past 10 days. He also might send envoys to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the two remaining states in the 13-member organisation who opposed the majority decision to raise prices by 15 per cent. Qatar is believed to be keen to

avoid an extraordinary OPEC conference now which might widen the split within the organisation. Others among the majority were believed to be promoting the idea of the conference which would discuss possible counter measures to any Saudi move to undermine the majority prices.

British F.M. states Rhodesia talks at end

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland said here today that Rhodesia's rejection of the latest settlement proposals was a "serious setback to all our hopes for peace."

Mr. Crosland told parliament that it meant the "present round of discussions is at an end."

He added: "We now need, all of us, to take stock and to make a cool appraisal of the situation."

He told M.P.s that British envoy Ivor Richard, who is now in Johannesburg, had been told to stay put to make a complete evaluation of the "attitudes and expectations" of all other interested parties.

This would allow the British government to study in depth options left open, he added.

The Foreign Office earlier stated that Mr. Richard had been asked to arrange a meeting with South African premier John Vorster to review the Rhodesian crisis.

After discussing the situation with Mr. Vorster, Mr. Richard is expected to arrange fresh meetings with Rhodesian nationalists -- including Josua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic

Front -- and Southern African heads of state.

Meanwhile from Rhodesia, it was reported that premier Ian Smith's rejection of the British plan had been widely criticised, particularly by the African leaders with whom he is expected to try to reach an internal agreement.

One of them, Bishop Ahel Muzorewa, said the decision was "unfortunate, inhuman and tragic."

A spokesman for Mr. Nkomo said Mr. Smith had now opted for the "warpath".

Front-line reaction was equally stern, as Zambia called for a decisive intensification of the guerrilla war in Rhodesia and pledged its support for war as the only way to oust the white minority government of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Reuben Kamanga, a member of the ruling Central Committee responsible for foreign affairs urged the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee, which meets here later this week, to take "every decisive action in intensifying the war." He said Zambia supported the armed struggle for Rhodesia.

The South African press expressed fears that the failure of the Rhodesian negotiations could lead to war all over Southern Africa.

The liberal Rand Mail said that "hopeless as the Rhodesian problem may seem, it remains utterly vital for it to be resolved, because the alternative is an escalation of war which could engulf the whole of Southern Africa."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 25 (AFP). — The South African government today introduced a bill in parliament here giving the defence ministers power to declare a state of emergency for three months in case of internal disorders or natural disasters. The Civil Protection Bill says the emergency can be declared any time the minister thinks the disaster or disturbances are serious enough and special measures are needed "to assist and protect the republic and its inhabitants and to combat civil disruption."

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (R). — A Japanese economic mission will spend about two weeks in the Middle East next month to discuss future economic cooperation and the ways of securing Japanese oil and gas supplies, the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry said today. Organised by the chamber and led by its President, Shigeo Nagano, the 60-man mission will go to the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Some members will also visit Iran on their way home.

ALGIERS, Jan. 25 (AFP). — The Algerian daily Al Moudjahid today carried what it said was an exclusive report on the alleged invasion of Cotonou, commercial capital and main town of Benin, ten days ago, claiming that about 100 French-speaking Europeans took part. The Algerian paper's special correspondent, claiming to be the only foreign journalist to witness the "aggression" against Benin, said several "mercenaries" had been captured and bodies including two whites were left behind after they withdrew.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AFP). — President Jimmy Carter may alter some points of his economic programme in order to give more direct encouragement to company investments, the Wall Street Journal reported yesterday. The business daily said Mr. Carter might seek to stimulate employment as well as capital investment by offering companies the choice between deducting part of their social security contributions from company taxes, or benefitting from a higher tax rebate for investments.

JAKARTA, Jan. 25 (R). — Iraqi Vice President Taha Mubieddin Mearouf today concluded a series of talks with Indonesian officials aimed at fostering good relations between the two countries. Mr. Mearouf had a one-hour discussion with President Suharto, while Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr. Saadoun Hammadi conferred with his Indonesian counterpart Adam Malik, a palace spokesman said.

ROME, Jan. 25 (R). — Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan head of state, left here today cutting short by 24 hours a four-day official visit to Togo. No motive was officially given for his decision. He earlier signed a joint communique mentioning agreements on fishing and on setting up a joint agricultural company.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mixed in light trading Tuesday and at 15:00 the FT index was up 0.2 at 378.0.

Prospects of a further reduction in the Bank of England minimum lending rate and the cut in the clearing bank base rates to 13 pct from 14, helped government bonds into higher ground. Shorts were most active, ending with gains of 1/16 to 3/8 while longer maturities rose up to 1/4 point.

Equities were narrowly mixed on balance having ruled easier during the morning on profit-taking.

Gold shares weakened following the breakdown in the Rhodesian peace talks and fall in the investment dollar premium.

National Westminster Bank finished unchanged after the base rate reduction but the other three clearers were each 3p off. Bats, Decca and Unilever eased between 5p and 6p while Glaxo and Dunlop rose 4p and 2p respectively.

Racal Electronics reacted to Monday's gain, losing 8p at 263 following the counter bid for Milgo Electronics by Applied Digital Data Systems. Wilkinson Matching rose 11p to 162 in a thin market, dealers said.



WHAT PRICE? — A number of publishing houses in America have started to negotiate with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to buy the rights to publish his "diary", of which he has not written one single letter yet. The owners of the companies concerned believe that Kissinger's memories will be more important than those of famous politicians like Churchill or Eisenhower, because of the tremendous wealth of international political information they will contain. A sum ranging between one and three million dollars is being offered for the diary and another million is expected when the book is published. The number of copies expected to be sold could reach 500,000, depending on the quality of the diary. Meanwhile, some of the publishers fear that Mr. Kissinger might not be very open on what to write, especially if he does not want to "blow up his diplomatic bridges" — in case he is thinking of going into office again.

INDIAN SOCIALIST STAYS ON

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (R). — Indian Socialist leader George Fernandes, who quit as party chairman two days ago in protest against his colleagues' decision to contest the forthcoming general election, today withdrew his resignation.

Mr. Fernandes, a 46-year-old trade union leader, is in jail awaiting trial with 21 others on charges of attempting to overthrow the government.

From his cell he said he had decided not to stand for election, but would continue to lead the party at its request.

Mr. Fernandes wanted his party to boycott the election because he felt the poll would not be free and fair. The party rebuffed him and joined the Janata (People's) Party, a grouping of four non-communist parties.

A formal announcement of the election dates has yet to be made, but Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, who is leader of the Youth Congress, said yesterday he believed the first day of polling would probably be March 16, and the second, March 18.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACE NO-CONFIDENCE VOTE OVER ARMS DEAL WITH SYRIA

VIENNA, Jan. 25 (AFP). — The Austrian National Assembly meets tomorrow for a debate on two opposition no confidence motions arising from the sale of guns and ammunition to Syria, in apparent contravention of Austria's neutrality.

The motions were brought by the People's Party and the Liberal Party over the sale of 600 Austrian army rifles and 400,000 rounds of ammunition to the Syrians.

TURKISH, GREEK MINISTERS WILL MEET TO DISCUSS AEGEAN DISPUTE

ANKARA, Jan. 25 (R). — Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayanli left today for Strasbourg, where he will attend a Council of Europe meeting and confer with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios. Mr. Caglayanli told reporters he would discuss the Aegean issue with Mr. Bitsios on Saturday. The dispute between Greece and Turkey over the Aegean focus on control of air space and rights to mineral riches in the seabed. The two governments have been seeking to resolve their differences through quiet diplomatic contacts and experts' discussions.

The opposition has accused Chancellor Kreisky of falling behind the dispatch of the ammunition on Dec. 17, although had been informed of the matter four days previously.

Most of the story has been unravelled by the press, which has been asking how arms dealer Alois Weichselbaumer -- a longstanding acquaintance of the minister -- secured government approval for the deal, and why ammunition was taken from Austrian army's stockpile.

The Council of Europe meeting, opening on Thursday, comes at a time of sensitivity in Ankara over a report by the European Human Rights Commission alleging Turkish atrocities in Cyprus. The council's ministers are expected to discuss it next month.

New York Times says Sadat wants to reap foreign policy gains from recent riots

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AFP). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt appears to be trying to turn his country's present internal turmoil into something of a foreign policy advantage, the New York Times wrote today.

A leader on last week's riot in Egyptian cities after the government announced plans to increase fuel and food prices declared: "He seems to be that the United States and others owe him an extra measure of support and perhaps our own interest, too."

It added that Mr. Sadat could retain power for the moment because the army was loyal to him, but the angry crowd chant of "Nasser, Nasser" has caused alarm to a regime dedicated to the reversal of President Nasser's socialist domestic policies and his alliance with the Soviet Union.

"So President Sadat would like others to share that alibi to raise the subsidies from rich Arab friends, to win delay on debt repayments and to attract more sympathy from American negotiators who seek further concessions from him at the bargaining table with Israel."

Bankers are complaining privately that the Currency Board's action was too fast and drastic and had resulted in the absorption of all the surplus dirhams which were used in inter-bank operations.

They also said that a one per cent a day interest charge on overdrafts with the Currency Board meant an effective interest rate of 360 per cent.

The Currency Board's action might tend to frighten bankers away from dealing in the UAE dirhams at a time when the country was trying to promote the development of a financial market here, they added.

Norway to expel Israeli agent accused in 1973 of murdering Moroccan man

OSLO, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — An Israeli woman who was imprisoned following the murder of a Moroccan waiter in 1973 will be expelled from Norway as a security risk, police announced last night in Lillehammer.

Miss Sylvia Raphael was one of six Israelis implicated in a plot to kill Mr. Ahmad Bouchiki, whom they were alleged to have mistaken for a Palestinian guerrilla. He was a waiter at Lillehammer, 200 kms. north of here.

Lillehammer police said she was still a security risk since trial showed she had ties with Israeli secret service.

Israeli government officials lined to comment today on terms ranging from six months to five-and-one-half years. Miss Rafael.

Pre-parliamentary elections held in Moroccan provinces

RABAT, Jan. 25, (R). — Elections were held today for 513 members of 33 provincial and city assemblies in Morocco.

The poll is the second stage of an electoral process that will end with the election of a new parliament this spring.

The assemblies will be elected for a six-year term by the 13,362 Communal Council members who were themselves elected in the first stage last November.

The elections will affect the composition of the new parliament due to meet in April. One-third of the parliament will be chosen last year.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Jordan University Hospital is in need of Nursing Supervisors with the following qualifications:

- 1. Applicants should be: Double Qualified (Registered Nurse & Midwife).
- 2. Applicants should have at least 10 years' experience in hospitals.

Applications should be submitted to the Personnel Department at the hospital.

مركز الصلح